

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

THEIR CLAIMS AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Senate Committee Presents an Adverse Report on the Claims of Several Georgia Railroad Companies for the Refunding of Money Unjustly Collected from Them.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[Special.]—The majority of the senate committee to-day reported adversely the bill to pay certain southern railroads money unjustly collected soon after the war for rolling stock sold them by the government.

THE AMOUNT INVOLVED.
The amount involved is about a half a million. The Central, the Georgia, and the West Point roads have claims. The money collected in excess of a just valuation of the rolling stock sold to the Western and Atlantic has been refunded the state already.

Frye will submit a minority report favoring the payment of the claims, and a hard fight will be made over the bill in the senate. D. P. Fitzmaurice has introduced a bill of eleven roads, representing about four hundred thousand dollars, and W. O. Tuggle will assist him.

SENATOR BROWN INTRODUCED TO-DAY A bill granting Brunswick \$50,000 to improve the harbor survey. He makes a very strong case for Brunswick, and this amount will make its harbor a superb one.

MR. BLACK IS BETTER TO-DAY, though his fever has risen since dinner time. Strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE BROWN POST-OFFICE.
The president to-day nominated John J. Newton postmaster at Brunswick, Ga.

THE AMENDMENTS REPORTED TO-DAY BY SENATOR BROWN, from the senate committee on railroads, to the bill granting the right of way through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company, require that company within 90 days from the passage of the act, to accept its provisions, and within one year from the date of acceptance to complete the road. If, however, it fails to construct the road within the time specified, then all its rights under the act are to cease, and the Choctaw, Texas and Mexican Central railroad company is to succeed to all the rights and privileges conferred by the act upon the St. Louis and San Francisco company.

The amendment also provides that the company shall be bound to comply with the provisions of the act and to complete the road as by the bill given to the original grantees.

BAGFUL OF CLAIMS.
Sergeant Mason's sentence in the House. The Mississippi suffered. The Chinese bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the house Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on claims, reported back a bill for the allowance of certain Tennessee claims reported allowed by the accounting officer of the treasury department. Mr. Springer commented on the fact that 118 pages of the bill were devoted to the payment of claims to citizens of Tennessee. This was explained by Mr. Houk, and Mr. McMillan by the statement that more than 100,000 citizens of Tennessee had taken for the United States in Tennessee than in any other state. Mr. Updegraff, a member of the committee, stated that he did not know what to do with regard to the bill. The committee had received ten huge bags of claims which had been adjudicated by the treasury officials, and it had been a physical impossibility for the members of the committee to examine them. It appropriated \$200,000 for the payment of 1,300 claims. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, said that it struck him that congress ought to know what was being done with the money appropriated. Mr. White, of Kentucky; Mr. Holman, of Indiana; Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee; and Mr. Blount, of Georgia, advocated the passage of the bill, concluding that to do otherwise would be to deny the claimants, and would be a virtual repeal of the law under which the claims were authorized to be adjudicated. The bill was passed without division.

THE CONVICTION OF SERGEANT MASON.
Mr. Rice, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether the conviction of Sergeant Mason by a military court, and the proceedings thereunder, are not in violation of the laws and constitution of the United States, and to report their determination thereon.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Mr. Hiseock, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate bill making further appropriations to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river. The committee recommended the adoption of amendments increasing the amount appropriated from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and authorizing the secretary of war to expend such part thereof as he may deem advisable for labor only in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi river, but providing that he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing ration tickets.

THE CHINESE FISH RESUME.
The bill was then passed as amended, and the house resumed consideration of the Chinese bill.

A TILT WITH THE SPEAKER.
Mr. Money, of Mississippi, sent to the clerk's desk, and had read the official notice of the speaker's remarks, when he (Money) was heard compelling to get the floor this afternoon to speak on the bill for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi overflow. He was proceeding to comment on what he called "this very remarkable declaration by the speaker" when he was called to order by the chair, upon the ground that he rose to a question of privilege, and that he had no right to call the speaker to account for his remarks.

AT TIMES somewhat acrimonious debate followed with regard to the right of the speaker to reprimand a member of the house. Mr. Money

contended that this was the right of the house itself, not of the speaker, and declared that he would not submit to it. The speaker said he had the right to preserve order, and when a member flagrantly violated the order of the house, it was his right and his duty to call him to order. Mr. Money rejoined that there was no question of order, and that a member of the house would be permitted a member of the house to be reprimanded except by order of the house, and that no speaker had the right to arrogate to himself and usurp the powers of the house. After some further discussion the subject was dropped, and the house adjourned.

BROWN FOR BRUNSWICK.
A Good Move for a Georgia Harbor.—The Postal Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the senate, on motion of Mr. Jones, a resolution was adopted calling for information about the proposed bridge of the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad company across Lake Pontchartrain, from point Aux Herbes, Louisiana, whether it would interfere with the navigation, etc. Mr. Hampton reported from the military committee a bill to empower the secretary of war to audit the claim of the state of South Carolina for the rent alleged to be due for the occupation of the citadel academy, Charleston. Calendar.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on claims, reported adversely a bill for the relief of the Mechanics and Traders' bank of New Orleans. Indefinitely postponed.

MR. MALONE INTRODUCED A CONCURRENT resolution which was read the first time, as follows:

That in the event of any reduction in the tax on tobacco, manufactured in the United States, it is hereby declared that a reduction equal to such reduction shall be granted on all stamped or tax-paid tobacco, manufactured in the United States, on the adoption of this resolution, and between such date and the time when any law making such reduction shall take effect, then reduced the hands of licensed dealers or others than the manufacturers.

MR. MALONE INTRODUCED A CONCURRENT resolution which was read the first time, as follows:

A bill was introduced by Mr. Brown appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Brunswick, Ga.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, as unfinished business, came up, and was informally laid aside to allow Mr. Garland to speak of the importance of the maintenance of an efficient levee system of the Mississippi river, the bill on the subject recently introduced by him being up temporarily. In concluding, after a long speech in which he earnestly pressed the claims of the Mississippi valley to the consideration of congress, Mr. Garland said if the committee in charge of the bill did not give it early consideration he would resort to some political jackknives to get it back. On his motion, the bill was sent to the committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

CONSIDERATION OF THE POST-OFFICE appropriations bill was resumed. The pending amendment to make the Holman provision relative to sub-contracts applicable only to sub-contracts hereafter made was agreed to. Ayes 32, noes 12.

THE INCREASE IN THE item for the compensation of post-office clerks was revealed. The next amendment reported by the senate was an item on the subletting of contracts, and declares that the carrier employed by the contractor or sub-contractor, who shall file his agreement with the postmaster, and that he has done work, shall have a lien on the money of his employer for his pay, and if the contractor or sub-contractor shall fail to pay him, the postmaster shall pay him the money within two months of the end of the quarter, the department shall pay the debt and charge it to the contractor. When a person or firm holding several contracts fails to perform, the postmaster may, at his option, pay for the others shall be withheld till the service has been restored and all the penalties satisfied. The amendment gave rise to some known as the "contractor's bill," and was of interest, upon the possible difficulties arising under it in the post-office department. In the course of the debate, Messrs. Daves and Hawley became involved in a personal controversy upon what the latter construed to be an unwarranted criticism on the part of Mr. Daves upon himself. After some charges and counter-charges, the bill was in the direction of greater clearness, without altering its effect the amendment was adopted. The bill was then laid over as unfinished business.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL was again taken up as the regular order. Mr. Allison submitted the report of the committee on appropriations, with the testimony taken in what is known as the treasury contingent fund investigation. The report and testimony were tabled temporarily and ordered printed. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE SENATE TO-DAY confirmed the nominations of John Russell Young to be minister to China; C. A. Logan to be United States marshal of the western district of Virginia; and to be postmasters—M. P. Rule, Norfolk, Virginia; Adal Tabbott, Georgetown, Texas; A. N. Garvin, Navasota, Texas.

BLATCHFORD ACCEPTS.
Head of Blatchford—Infectious Diseases.—The Soldiers' Home—Blatchford's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president has been notified by Judge Samuel Blatchford, of New York, that he has accepted of the office of associate justice of the supreme court.

NO OFFICIAL report has yet been received at the treasury department from the special agent of the investigation of the affairs of the 12th lighthouse district, but it is already known that the defalcation of James T. Best, engineer clerk, at San Francisco, is upward of \$7,000.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE affairs of the Soldiers' Home, a sub-committee of the committee on appropriations has excited much interest in army circles. General Sturges, the governor, has written a letter to the committee complaining of the fact that his office has been so much troubled by the commission of the soldiers' home, that he is unable to perform his duties.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM, COMMISSARY GENERAL McFEE, and Surgeon General Barnes monopolizing all the power, even the appointment and removal of officers, and the opening and shutting of the gates leading to the city. General Sturges succeeded General Potter as governor, a retired officer, who is said to have yielded entirely to the authority of the commissioners. Various abuses are charged upon the latter, such as accepting flowers, fruits and vegetables raised upon the grounds of the Home. General Drum indignantly denies all such things, and the other two army officers, it is said, will demand a court of inquiry.

MURDER NEAR MACON.
A Merchant Killed While Asleep by a Negro Woman.—The "Lynch" Trade.

MACON, March 15.—William R. Evans, a merchant of Sumnerfield, six miles from Macon, was murdered in bed last night by a negro woman named Carrie Massey, who had been given a night's lodging. Her object was robbery, but the groans of the dying man brought assistance. The woman was arrested, and brought to Macon this afternoon. At Sumnerfield the officers were surrounded by a mob of white and colored people, but by strenuous efforts a lynching was prevented.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A Lexington, Ky., special says: Governor Blackburn granted a respite of sixty days to Neal and Craft, sentenced to death for the Gibbons murder.

DISCONTINUED LABOR.
The Working Spinners of Lyons—The Striking Spinners of Lyons—The Striking Spinners of Lyons.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 15.—The striking spinners assembled this morning at the mill gate, but created no disturbance. Many went into the mill and removed their personal effects, going quietly to their homes. Owing to the strike about 150 spinners and warpers are thrown out of employment temporarily.

COWART'S FATAL AIM.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE DALLAS TRAGEDY NARRATED.

Bob Cowart's War on a Disreputable Character Leads to a Fatal—The Scene in the Court House—The Quick Response to the Bully's Advance—Public Sympath with Cowart.

LITTLE ROCK, March 15.—A Dallas special to the Gazette says: "The city was thrown into the greatest excitement ever experienced on a similar occasion at 1 o'clock this afternoon, by the announcement that ex-Mayor J. M. Thummond had been shot and killed in the county court room by Robert E. Cowart, a prominent lawyer. Thummond was also a member of the legal profession, and about the most notorious character, as a lawyer and politician, in the entire state."

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.
A bitter feeling had existed for nearly three years ago, was voted out of the office of mayor by the city council for lack of confidence, after a long and bitter struggle, in which he was defeated after a bitter contest. Since that time Thummond has been a narrow escape from serious personal violence on account of his bitter, venomous sentiments and violent expressions of hatred for his enemies and opponents.

THE FATAL SHOT.
This state of things has been growing worse during the present municipal campaign. Thummond was well known throughout the city, and from the second ward, and it is said, prompted certain bitter articles against Cowart and others in a new evening paper. The two met yesterday, at the court house, and after an exchange of ugly words, in which Thummond appears to have been the aggressor, both men almost simultaneously drew their pistols. Cowart fired, the ball passing directly through Thummond's head, blowing out his brains and causing instant death.

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JAY GOULD'S MILLIONS.

HOW HE SURPRISED A PARTY OF HIS FRIENDS.

And Related a Story that He Had Been Selling Stocks by Showing Up \$500,000,000 in Certificates. Drawn from His Vault in the Trust Company—Comments of the Press.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

New York, March 15.—Reports have been frequently circulated lately that Jay Gould was a large seller of stocks, and some persons in Wall street have not hesitated to say that the sales were made necessary by his urgent need of money. It is understood that some friends informed him of the circulation of these damaging rumors Saturday. This morning he invited to his office Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field, Frank Work, and one or two others, and asked them to examine the contents of a few packages of stocks, for which he sent to the Trust company. The packages were opened and examined. They contained \$33,000,000 in stocks at their face value. In them were \$23,000,000 of Western Union telegraph and \$10,000,000 of Missouri Pacific railroad stock. The certificates were not indorsed by Gould, and were the original certificates issued to him by the present companies. The rest of the total amount was made up of Manhattan railroad stock, of the different classes, and Washash stock. Referring to the matter, Mr. Sage said afterward:

"I am amazed exceedingly. I told Gould on Saturday that persons were circulating ugly stories about him, and he then assured me there was no foundation for the report that he was selling his Western Union and Missouri Pacific stocks. I had supposed he might have about half that amount, and might have accepted the assertion with a little grain of salt. He sent for me this morning and I didn't know what he wanted. I went in and there were several persons there, and Gould asked us to look at these stocks. It was perfectly amazing. Why, there were \$3,000,000 more of Western Union than he had told me about. I was particularly interested in West Virginia and Missouri Pacific, and there, right before me, were the original certificates issued to him. There is not another man in the United States, except Vanderbilt, who could make such a display of securities."

"It has been reported there was considerable rivalry among us in getting out of the room," Mr. Sage replied, laughing. "Well, well, that is about it, certainly. The fact is, we were all in a great hurry."

Mr. Gould delayed them a moment by offering to show them a few of his bonds, but was interrupted by his general secretary—who had already done a fair morning's work in supervising the removal of the stocks from the Trust Company's vaults to the office, where the depository remark that it would require a couple of carriages to bring down the bonds. The callers, according to common report, did not evince any interest in the bonds. Their great desire seemed to be to get out of the office. Nor did they stand upon the order of their going. It was a question which should get the market first. It was reported that Mr. Vanderbilt was a party to the deal, in that he was informed what was to take place, and had agreed to stand by his own stock.

What the Papers Say.
New York Evening Post.

We have been told by a gentleman who was present that Jay Gould, this morning at his private office, showed the following stocks, bonds and shares: Western Union telegraph, 123,000 shares Missouri Pacific and 50,000 shares Manhattan railroad; that all this stock stood in his name and that not one of these shares had been indorsed by him, and that latter is prima facie evidence that they could not have been out of his possession, either as collateral for loans or for delivery on sales; that the exhibit was made to refute the charge that he had parted with these securities, and also that he expressed his willingness, if the party would take time, to show them various railroad bonds of par value about \$30,000,000.

At the stock exchange there was a marked change in the tone of speculation, this change having been toward improving prices. This change was due, first, to a report, which found many believers and was corroborated by circumstances in the market to the effect that since Saturday several of the wealthy speculators, including Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field and Russell Sage, had agreed, in their respective stocks, to place their capital and skill against that of other large speculators working on the bear side, and who have many millions of dollars at stake, and prestige through the success of their recent campaign for lower prices, and whose are masters of the art of manipulating the market. Among the number of the latter, the most conspicuous were J. R. Keene, H. N. Smith, W. R. Travers and Addison Cramack.

The second reason for the changed tone was that Jay Gould, before the opening of business, and in order to refute the rumors current that he was in a tight place and that he had sold his favorite securities, made an exhibit to a party representative men of some of the stocks which he has in strong boxes, these stocks being in his name and not in the name of his partners, and the latter fact being pre-emptive evidence that the stocks had not been used as collateral for loans nor for delivery on sales. From a gentleman present we learn that he (Gould) showed 50,000 shares Manhattan railroad, par value \$5,000,000; 230,000 shares Western Union telegraph, par value \$23,000,000, and 123,000 shares of Missouri Pacific, par value \$12,300,000, and also offered to take for their count, of various safe railroad bonds of par value about \$30,000,000, which last offer was declined by the inspecting party.

Loisville Courier-Journal dispatch.

The bears maintained a bold front, but it is thought that they will rush in to-morrow to buy against their small sales. They said that, while it is true Mr. Gould has kept his original desires intact, he has had them on the market for loans, and has taken advantage steadily of the declining market by selling short and borrowing stocks to deliver. Now, they say, he is ready for the market to rise, and so he has resorted to the dramatic scene of to-day. The bears, who have so long believed that Mr. Gould had been compelled to reduce his holdings at a tremendous sacrifice, are astounded at the showing he makes. They had been asserting that, during the last eight months, his fortune had been reduced fully three-fourths.

"Gosh," in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Chicago sensation of a great European war, which should put up the price of grain, in this city, who keep his eyes well on affairs, if there was any probability of such a war, "There is not the least cause for it, and everything against it," he replied. "It is true that Frutkin has a very large army, which he might employ to make acquisitions on the side of Russia, where there is some German population rather restive under Russian rule, but a war with Russia would involve trouble from the side of France, and perhaps from Austria also. Bismarck and William are both very old, and the internal condition of Germany is not such as to make a foreign war sagacious. On the other hand, the people are opposed to war, and the unfavorable result of another one would perhaps be the overthrow of the republic. Nevertheless, I hear a good deal about a foreign war."

A PETITION FROM NEW YORK.

The New York Herald has been asked to secure 100,000 signatures to the petition asking President Arthur to pardon Sergeant Mason.

THE FELLING IN CHARGE.

Not only are several petitions being circulated in behalf of the pardon for Sergeant Mason, but subscriptions have been opened for his wife's benefit on "change and at several newspaper offices, and it is said a considerable sum has been raised already."

THE PROGRESS MADE.

IN GEORGIA.

ENTS OF THE DAY IN OUR OWN STATE.

Bainbridge and Its Industries—Rapid Growth of Agriculture, Less Cotton and More Corn—The Turpentine Orchards and Planting Trade—A Trip to Florida—Albany Deaths.

BAINBRIDGE, March 13.—[Special.]—The Constitution's articles on agriculture are having a beneficial effect upon our farmers in southwest Georgia, and larger fields are given to grain growing. This might be one of the wealthiest counties in the state if the farmers would only call a halt on cotton and be advised by the corn planters. A large section, embracing about one-fourth of the county, known as "North Carolina," has, since the war, adopted the self-supporting plan. They are all out of debt, live in painted houses and drive fast horses to town and church. It is an agreeable sight to attend their religious meetings. They dress neatly and well, and the woods are literally filled with buggies and fat horses, and the preacher is immaterial where he goes to dinner.

TIMBER AND TURPENTINE.
The timber interest of this county has grown to be quite a business. One of the largest dealers informed an independent that about seven thousand dollars was paid out monthly to the laborers engaged in getting it ready for transportation. Next in importance is the turpentine distilling. There are about six large distilleries in this county, and orchards all over the county. The making of turpentine is engaging more than one hundred men. In short while the Flint river will be studied with distilleries from this place to Newton, Baker county. Wild lands have recently much appreciated in value. The steamer Newton, Captain Sutton commanding, is now the chief subject of conversation. This enterprise alone will appreciate the taxable property of town and county one-third in the next year. People are beginning to feel the touch of progress, and every one looks buoyant over the prospect of our coming boom. No county in the state has more timber and valuable farming lands than Decatur. She has an area of 45 by 30 miles, two rivers and several large cities, over fifty mills running in the various parts of the county, with a large merchant's village in the county seat, where corn and rice and cotton and other articles are prepared for market. The county can boast an excellent system of public education, and the ratio of the children at school is perhaps the largest in the southern part of the state. Hon. B. E. Russell, of the Democrat, keeps every interest of our people in mind, and he has increased the number of strangers on our streets daily evinces the fact that the outside world realize the fair future to this section. We have never entered largely into the advertising process of our sister on the east "Thomas," but without disparagement to her, we say without contradiction, we have the richest lands, and more of them, of any county in southwest Georgia. If you don't believe it, come and see, or send some one. Any of us could give you green peas and strawberries, if you could only happen in any day just now.

LAWRENCEVILLE, March 14.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement was created in our village this morning by a report of the unjustifiable and outrageous killing, by a party of United States revenue officers, of a poor, inoffensive white man of sixty years of age, named Jackson J. Hill, who resided about four miles southwest of town. It is reliably stated that the party of officers went to the home of the old man—whom they suspected of illicit distilling—and shot him dead in his yard, in the presence of his family, when he was not resisting arrest, nor making any effort to escape. His young son, who had started to feed some stock at the lot, a short distance from the distillery, was fired upon, and seriously wounded by the posse, and then dragged from the presence of his mother, who stood alone weeping over her dead husband. The most intense excitement pervades the settlement where the crime was perpetrated. If it is the purpose and policy of the government to thus clothed vicious and reckless characters with power—thereby affording them an opportunity upon the slightest pretense, to take the lives of law-abiding citizens—then, in the language of the matchless Robert Toombs, we say "d—n such a government." The good people of this county are determined that the perpetrators of this outrage shall be speedily forced to answer for this great crime at the bar of public justice.

REPRESENTATIVE LYONS'S DEATH.
ALBANY, March 13.—[Special.]—Thos. R. Lyons, a prominent member of the Albany circuit, died yesterday morning at his home in Camilla, of consumption. He was quite a young man, not more than 32 or 33 years of age, and was a nephew of Hon. R. F. Lyons, of Macon. He formerly resided in Albany and represented Dougherty county in the legislature of 1871-72. He leaves a widow and four small children. His remains were escorted to Albany today by a large delegation from the Camilla bar, and were met at the depot by a deputation from the bar of Albany, and after impressive services at the Methodist church, were interred in the Albany cemetery.

The health of Judge L. P. D. Warren continues feeble, and doubts are entertained as to his ability to hold court, which convenes on the first Monday in April.

Reports from the growing crops all around us continue to be most encouraging—the oat crop, in particular, being especially promising.

Lee county supreme court opened to-day, and several of the Albany bar went up to attend.

A WAGON RIDE TO FLORIDA.
THOMASTON, March 13.—[Special.]—J. W. Yarborough, Dr. J. W. Herring and W. W. Shelton and brother left town last Wednesday evening on a pleasure trip to Florida to spend a month or two in the land of oranges. They go by private conveyance, having had recently built a top wagon, to be drawn by horses. Supplying themselves with provisions, cooking utensils, guns and ammunition, bed clothing and fishing tackle, they propose to go down through the center of the state, camping out at night and taking in the orange and watermelon region. They go in search of game, and to ply the rivers and lakes in looking after the trout.

Our townsmen Major A. Lewis and R. H. J. Garland, have purchased the variety works at the Rock, on the Upson county railroad, and will move there at an early day.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.
ROME, March 15.—[Special.]—Mr. A. T. H. Bower, one of our prominent citizens, was today married to Miss Alice Jones, a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

GREAT FIRE IN MACON.
The most disastrous conflagration for many years—A Man Burned.

MACON, March 15.—[Special.]—At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the warehouse of C. D. Anderson & Son, on Fourth street. The flames soon gained rapid headway and reaching the paper and bag stores of Wolff Brothers, the fire got beyond the control of the firemen, who turned their attention to saving the adjoining wooden dwellings. Wolff brothers carried a stock of twenty thousand dollars; the half of which was insured. The insurance on the building was seven thousand dollars. Anderson had eleven thousand dollars insurance but will lose more than that amount. The fire originated in the center of

the warehouse among bales of cotton, and the theory of the origin is that R. B. Watson, a cotton buyer, sleeping in a room in the third story, had occasion to go in the warehouse and accidentally overturned his lamp. The firemen were prompt in getting to the fire and did good work, saving much adjacent property. A number of hands were employed in the afternoon to remove the debris to get the remains of Watson, who was supposed to be buried beneath.

A horse and mule were also burned. The total loss foots up \$50,000, and the late fire Macon has experienced in several years.

W. G. Evans was murdered near Summerville, on the Macon and Western railroad, six miles from Macon, last night, by a colored woman, who crept into the store and struck him several times with an ax. Strenuous efforts on the part of white men prevented negroes from lynching the woman. She is under arrest.

A Strange Way to Collect a Debt.
Hagar Ann Foy, a mulatto woman, created some excitement at the Central railroad wharves yesterday morning which resulted in the arrest of Police Officer O'Donnell. She claimed at the barracks that she prepared the body of a gentleman named Mr. Lee for burial several days ago, washed all the clothes, and was to receive some money from the lady, whom she had found out, she claimed was not paid her. She learned yesterday, so she alleged, that Mrs. Lee was going to New York on the steamer City of Macon, and hastening to the wharf found the lady, whom she addressed rather boldly and insolently. The lady claimed that she did not owe the mulatto anything, and we believe it to be true, but the latter attempted to snatch the shawl from Mrs. Lee's shoulders and submitted Mrs. Lee to considerable mortification. A policeman was called and Hagar was locked up for a hearing to-morrow morning.

A Novel Law Case.
SANDERSVILLE Herald.
A novel and somewhat amusing incident occurred in the trial of a case on Monday last. It was the loss of a jurymen. A case had been called, the jury, it was thought, empaneled by counsel, was rendered, speeches made by counsel, the jury charged, sent to the room, a verdict agreed upon, when lo! they found they were polled their panel that there were only eleven jurors. The court was notified of the fact, and order was given for the list which could not be procured, and the case had to pass over for a new trial.

"Adackly."
JACKSON NEWS.
A quartette of darkeys were, the other day, discussing the orthodoxy of the word "exactly." "I know what it is," said one, "it's 'adackly.'" "You doan no nuffin," said another, "it's 'adackly.'" "Pezakely" am de rite way," chimed in a third. The fourth becoming disgusted, cried, "Niggahs, you better go to school sum more fore you preten to nounce de word 'adackly,' now dat's wai I tell yer true." And the literary club dispersed.

A Successful Farmer.
CARROLL COUNTY Times.
Mr. J. F. Culpepper, in the eastern part of the county, near Whitesburg, has 500 bushels of old corn on hand for sale. Besides this, he has not gained his last year's cotton crop yet. Mr. C. has also cats for sale. He believes in making a plenty at home to eat and living at the same place, and accordingly, like the other of the farmers who run this schedule, he is thriving.

A Two-Cent Balance.
ALBUQUERQUE Banner.
Last month, in remitting his rights, Postmaster Orr sent two cents too much. Since that time the collector has received a number of letters, explaining the overbalance, and stating that he had two cents to his credit in the treasury. The doctor now feels as big as any bondholder.

An Old Postmaster.
ALBUQUERQUE Banner.
Mr. Charles J. Williams has been postmaster at Narcoossee, Ga., for fifty-one years and has never been too unwell during the time to make out his monthly report. He is now the picture of health and as clever a gentleman as we ever met. This speaks well for the health of Nacoochee valley.

ROUNDABOUT GEORGIA.
Monroe has a new brick hotel. Gainesville college has 100 pupils. Ten Monroe young men have formed a serenading club. The stock law has gone into effect in Putnam county. Seney hall at Emory college is approaching completion.

Lawrenceville has four bar-rooms, an increase of two for 1882. English sparrows have just appeared in Monroe for the first time. The Macon and Brunswick extension track will reach Jackson this week. Eggs are twenty-five cents a dozen and country butter thirty-five cents per pound in Albany. A fine house, with two, three and four rooms, are badly needed in Gainesville, the Southern says. The news says the Augusta police are absolutely the worst equipped in the union as far as quarters and sleeping arrangements are concerned. Miss Agnes McDonald, of Fairburn, has lately placed two quilts, one with 1,075 pieces in it, and the other with 7,045 pieces in it, in a quilt.

One day last week a little child of Thomas Gunter, who lives on R. B. Matthews's place, in Oglethorpe, was missed, and search being instituted, it was soon found in a tub of water with life, to all appearances, extinct. After hard work, however, it was brought to, and has entirely recovered.

Peter Bitter, a white man, of Savannah, was attacked in the upper wagon bridge Saturday night by two or three unknown parties. He received two wounds, including a knife, one on the neck and the other in the side. He says he knows the idea who his assailants are, but does not know what prompted them to make the attack.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.
The Alabama river is still rising. The ice crop in Virginia is considered a failure. Texas will make 219 states as large as Rhode Island. A good deal of plowing is being done in Kentucky. Good walnut lumber brings \$30 per thousand feet at Cloverport, Ky.

A few roasting ears have made their appearance at Summerville, Fla. A small mine, Tennessee, will soon have a \$50,000 spoke and hub factory. Franklin county, Ky., has \$42,000 worth of property exempt from taxation. The greatest religious revival Huntsville, Ala., has ever had has just closed.

The loss of sugar in the Port of Couper crevasse is estimated at 10,000 hogheads. The cotton seed oil refinery at Montgomery, Ala., has a capacity of 500 gallons per day. A run of shad in the streams of North Carolina is larger than it has been for years. A colony of fifty families from Iowa and Illinois have settled in Manatee county, Fla. All over Kentucky a law is being called for for the protection of sheep from the dogs of the state. Dan Rice, the great clown, is said to be at Wheeling, West Virginia, almost penniless.

Captain McMurry, of Albemarle county, Virginia, recently sold a Jewelly for \$200. A cotton seed oil refinery at Montgomery, Ala., has a capacity of 500 gallons per day. A run of shad in the streams of North Carolina is larger than it has been for years. A colony of fifty families from Iowa and Illinois have settled in Manatee county, Fla. All over Kentucky a law is being called for for the protection of sheep from the dogs of the state. Dan Rice, the great clown, is said to be at Wheeling, West Virginia, almost penniless.

GEORGIA GOLD.

HISTORIC LEXINGTON AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The Gold Mines of Oglethorpe County and How They were Discovered and Worked—Their Present Condition—A Visit to the Mines—Lexington's Great Wealth—A Natural Curiosity.

LXINGTON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Many years ago, probably twenty-five or thirty, perhaps not so long, for I really never heard the exact time, a man named John Winn owned land and lived in Oglethorpe county. His place was about seven miles east of Lexington, the county seat. One day, while walking in the woods near a pretty little stream, he picked up a small yellowish stone that appeared heavy. Upon examination it proved to be gold quartz, so he set to work to hunt for more. He was successful, and after digging into the ground a short while his labors were rewarded by obtaining the fabulous yield of about \$40,000 in pure gold. Since that time there have been the wildest speculations and estimates about the possibilities of the gold yield in Oglethorpe county, but with a lack of capital and influence to get it, the mine has been allowed to lay idle or in only a partial state of development. A few years ago, however, a company of northern gentlemen came down, sunk a shaft and proposed to develop the place for it was worth. Another company formed, sank a second shaft, and for a time old Oglethorpe promised to yield up countless thousands of auriferous metal. But the mine did not "pay" well; at least, not as well as the owners expected, and while work was not completely stopped, it was shortened in the hope of getting at a richer vein of gold more gradually and without such extensive expenditure of money. These mines is now being worked by a Pennsylvania company, of which ex-Governor Morehead is president. He has a competent mining engineer on the spot, and a force of hands are delving and digging away at the mine. At this mine a ten stamp mill has been erected which crushes the ore and obtains the pirates. The yield varies from sixty to one hundred dollars a ton, but the cost of getting it makes the prospect just now rather unpromising.

A VISIT TO A MINE.
Mr. Jones, the engineer, showed me through the mill and mine. A sixty-horse power engine runs the stamp mill and also the vibrating separator. Altogether, the machinery is the very finest made, and if the mine shows up a better vein, it will be worked for every dollar it is worth. When we approached the mouth of the shaft, Mr. Jones called to a man at the bottom of the shaft to arrange to let me down, and in a few minutes I was standing upright in a huge socket with my hands grasping the rope about a foot and a half from the top. "Look up," said Mr. Jones, "there is not a particle of danger." And so, down I went, into the dark cavern's depths. The atmosphere grew heavier from the kerosene lamps, and was moist stifling when we reached the bottom. The latter was very muddy, for a well of water was beneath where I landed. In a few moments Mr. Jones came down and we took a lamp, picked up a few pieces of coal, and went on. The dark, slippery tunnels, and the next instant we came upon the swartzy negroes whose muscles were driving the steel into the earth. It was not an inviting scene, by any means, but one of peculiar interest. From the sides of the tunnel little streams of water were dripping, while from the ceiling the drops came at intervals, and rapidly enough to spoil one's good clothes in a prolonged visit. These tunnels only run now in two directions and no shafts have been sunk. Remaining there probably fifteen minutes, I felt my way back to the opening, and was hoisted away into a clear sky and fresh air. Mr. Jones informed me that Governor Morehead intended to develop the mine until he was thoroughly satisfied.

Lexington has a peculiar as well as interesting history. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, and has produced some of the most notable men that ever lived in Georgia. Indeed, I doubt if any one town has furnished more men of note than has Lexington. Governor Gilmer claimed it as his home, was elected governor while living there, and died there. I am told Governor Lumpkin, whom no man was ever more devotedly loved and honored in Georgia, lived here; also, Judge Lumpkin used to drive to Augusta to hold court before the days of railroads, and made the distance in a stagecoach in a day or day and a half. Governor Crawford, a man whom every true Georgian holds in dearest memory, was a Lexingtonian, and when a candidate for the presidency with Mr. Clay, was deeply attached to the place as his home. Judge Upmeyer, Judge Reese, Judge Lyons and Judge McWay were all from Lexington. Tom Thatcher, of whom Mrs. Stowe makes mention in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was the school-teacher, Mr. Henry P. Hill, of Griffin, all now living, are some of the older citizens whose early days were spent in Lexington.

Before the war the Athens Branch railroad was first projected by Mr. Upmeyer, but like the old fogies around Griffin, when the West Point road was surveyed there, it was shoved off, and Lexington now represents her folly, three miles away from the station. At that time there were plenty of good citizens there, and the annual trade of the town amounted to thousands of dollars. The trade is still good, but is not at all in comparison, I am told, with what it used to be.

One of the greatest curiosities to be found anywhere in the world is at Lexington. It is a huge rock weighing several tons, on a strange balance, standing like an egg on end. The equilibrium is so delicate that a child can easily rock the huge stone like a cradle. This curiosity is right in the town of Lexington and is visited by nearly all strangers who consider it a most wonderful freak of nature.

A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The latest style of Russian sleigh—the Jewish method—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.

A massive gold triangle is a gift from a bridegroom to his bride. Another is a silver chain and pendant consisting of a wheel and compass.

Guard Against Disease.
If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, call at once a few drops of Kidney Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as soon as you feel the first signs of disease. Get down sick. See large advertisement.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the American Christian Review, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

San. O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gent.—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

It is to certify that I had Asthma for thirty-five years and used a great many different kinds of medicine. I then used your Lung Restorer and found in it a permanent cure.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY G. DAVIS.

It NEVER FAILS.

Convincing Evidence.

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BREWSTER'S LUNG RESTORER.

Below we make a few remarks on

BREWSTER'S LUNG RESTORER.

and as we know they are facts we ask all interested to read them carefully

THESE ARE THE REMARKS

—AND—

THESE ARE THE FACTS!

Not long since certain parties in Macon, who had a married daughter living in an adjoining county, received a letter from a physician saying that their daughter was nearly gone with Consumption, the right lung entirely gone and the left somewhat affected, and urged them to come to see her at once as she was liable to die at any moment. Before starting they bought three bottles of

BREWSTER'S LUNG RESTORER,

having heard it highly spoken of. When they saw her they were perfectly shocked at her condition; she had fallen away to skin and bones, and could not sleep or rest in any position. They told the doctor they wanted to give her the Lung Restorer, which he readily consented to, as he had tried everything he could think of. They gave it to her and she began to improve after using four bottles and continued to do so until she is now pronounced

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AN ODD COLLECTION OF NEWSPAPER TALES.

Purse vs. Pistol.
Philadelphia Times.

In broad daylight, on the 28th of the February just past, E. A. Warner was stopped by a highwayman on what is known as Furdon's grade, near the Yuba, California. The fellow, who was clad in blue overalls and a thin coat, showed no weapon, but he was quite as positive in his manner as though a dozen accomplices lined the rocky roadside. Mr. Warner, who is a rich man, and who, on that occasion, was alone, with altogether too much money, put his hand behind him to draw his revolver, but in a flash the other's weapon covered him instead of the eyes. Then Mr. Warner began to parley, fumbling for his purse. When he found that heavy pocket weight he surprised

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of similar testimonials can be seen at our office. I refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen of Savannah, whose characters are irreproachable: Dr. J. R. Hallianger, Clarence S. Connerat, Captain George M. Weymouth. Price \$1 per bottle. For sale by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, and all retail druggists. V. R. STONE, M.D., Philadelphia.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Specifications furnished if desired.

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W. B. VENABLE,
M. E. MAHER,
Commissioners of Streets and Sewers

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NO ARTIFICIAL GASES OR SALTS.

Bottled in its natural state, direct from the Springs, which are beautifully located in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and are open for the reception of visitors from June 1 to October 1, each year; capacity 1,000 guests.

FOR SALE BY PROMINENT DRUGGISTS.

Feb 21 - 1896

MADE IN U.S.A.
SOFT, ELASTIC, DURABLE.
The only genuine article has the word "LAN-
OLEUM" printed on the back of every square yard.
KEPT BY ALL CARPET DEALERS.
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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, local rains, followed by warmer fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

The floods have gradually subsided, although levees are still breaking. It is evident that the worst is certainly past.

LEXINGTON'S gold mines, and how they were discovered, make an interesting chapter in Georgia history. A correspondent sketches it this morning in graphic style.

ANOTHER earthquake is reported from Costa Rica. It used to be more common to hear of Costa Rican earthquakes than at present, but the present shock is one of the greatest known.

SHIPWRECK, the guano seller, has at last appeared before the Peruvian investigating committee. He appears to be a much cooler man than he has been given credit for; yet it is doubtful if he will amount to much.

THE Mormons are displeased because the people are pleased at the passage of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill. They might still be less pleased when the bill is made effective, and the people will be still more pleased.

SOUTHWEST Georgia and its industries are given a place in our state news to-day, which is not more prominent than they deserve. Decatur county seems to be feeling a part of the new life which is adding to our strength and wealth all over the state.

THE Bethlehem small-pox scare is assuming extraordinary proportions. One hundred and twenty cases are noted in a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, which is almost as great as the percentage of deaths in the great plague of London, and in itself almost inexplicable.

HENRY WATSON is an eloquent speaker; and his views on matters and things are readable and interesting. In speaking for the democratic press, perhaps Mr. Watson, in part, had a certain locality in mind, but in general his remarks are suited to the country.

MACON has the sympathy of Atlanta in the loss by fire which the latter city has just sustained. As usual the fire began in cotton. Nearly every fire that we have seen to start in cotton, and some of these days, perhaps, a means of avoidance will be found; but it certainly seems impossible to prevent at present.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

We print in another column this morning some interesting facts concerning the girls and women of Atlanta who find work to do and do it. Without indorsing the views as to the relative merits of men and women in competitive work, we insist upon the importance of the investigation we have started in this direction.

There are probably five thousand girls and women in Atlanta who partly or wholly earn the money that supports them. Ten years ago it is doubtful if there were five hundred. Day after day new fields are opened to women without narrowing the domain of men's work. It is important to understand exactly what these new opportunities are, for while there are five thousand females who now do more or less work there are five thousand more perhaps who need work and are looking for it. There has been a revolution of sentiment on the subject of woman's work—as healthy as it is complete—and nothing stands in the way of the general engagement of all women in light and honorable work, except the opportunity and the knowledge of it. We shall attempt to make the one and proclaim the other. In the meantime Atlanta stands unique as the possessor of a female shoemaker and a female doctor—and from these two points we shall try and fill up the paper.

WANTED—POSTAL SERVICE.

For some weeks, in fact months, there has been a quiet agitation of the necessity for more clerks in the Atlanta post-office. Governor Conley has visited Washington to try to secure more force, but so far without effect. The need is crying; it is imperative. We must have more clerks in the post-office if the business of the citizens is not to be hampered and interfered with.

Mr. Louis Seldner's letter of resignation as registry clerk shows proof of our need. No one denies Mr. Seldner's efficiency nor that he has filled his office with credit in every way. He has simply been swamped by work. Mr. Seldner says that six years ago the registered matter numbered less than 50,000 pieces. Since then it has increased to 325,000 in 1881; or an increase of 550 per cent, or nearly 100 per cent a year. A comparison since January 1 of this year with the same period of last year shows an increase of 66 per cent.

In the business of one department of our office has increased at the rate of 100 per cent a year, while the clerical force employed to manage that business remains the same and entails the handling and registry of nearly 1,000 letters a day.

As Mr. Seldner points out, other offices with less business than our own have four times as many clerks. Why is it that we are slighted when these facts are known to the postal officials at Washington? Our public and our press join in the demand for a better service.

BAYARD AND TEMPERANCE.

Soon after Senator Bayard voted against the liquor commission bill, the Rev. Dr. Babcock created a sensation in the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal conference by charging that

Senator Bayard acted as a paid attorney of the whisky men when he wrote a letter last year that led to the defeat of the local option bill in the Delaware legislature. Babcock is an agent of the National temperance union, and he addressed the Wilmington conference by courtesy only—not as a member. The charge was of course easily refuted. Mr. Bayard received no money from any source in connection with the subject. The charge had no further basis to rest upon than a private letter written by Mr. Bayard to an ex-congressman of Delaware. The letter was not written for publication, but it got into print, and was no doubt useful in defeating the local option bill that was brought before the Delaware legislature soon afterward. In this letter Mr. Bayard expresses himself as opposed to all efforts to suppress intemperance by statutes, and he particularly stated that the experiment of "local option" should not be tried in Delaware. And it was not; but the charge that Senator Bayard sold himself was quickly repudiated in the Wilmington conference, and even Dr. Babcock hastened to modify his charge by saying that he intended to say that Senator Bayard had the credit of defeating local option by his letter. The distinguished Delaware senator expressed in a private letter simply his opinion on an important subject and that, too, in a honest and conscientious manner; and it is now Babcock's turn to account to the public for the part he took in this matter.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The opponents in the house of the Edmunds bill to disfranchise the Mormons came chiefly from the democratic side. Nor is this strange; and the explanation is readily found in the bill itself. Not one of the forty-two who voted against the bill desire to uphold the Mormon hierarchy, but they were not willing to indorse a bill that in its inception was a republican trick, because it invited the antagonism of the democrats by provisions that are notoriously unjust. The bill, in fact, contemplates a returning board of five members to supervise the elections in Utah, with full authority to throw out votes on the flimsiest of pretexts. The five are in fact constituted dictators of Utah by the bill. The republicans would not accept any amendments, and the bill became a law just as it came from the senate. The returning boards of 1876 are revived and intensified in this new measure. It was doubtless this feature of the bill that induced General Phil Cook to cast his vote against it.

It is to be hoped that the president will appoint a commission that will command the confidence of the country. The feeling among the people is very deep on this subject, and any honest effort to stamp out polygamy and the evils of Mormonism will be sustained; and the more vigorously the government acts, provided of course it acts fairly and justly, the heartier will be the response from the public heart. Now that congress has acted, the burden falls upon the president, and the country will be apt to make up its estimate of his capacity and backbone by the manner in which he executes the bill that is now in his hands for approval.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

Jackson Hix's killing near Lawrenceville on Tuesday was unjustifiable homicide—in plain words, murder.

"Moonshining" we hold is illegal, and "moonshiners" are law breakers; but they are not murderous outlaws to be shot on sight. There have been far too many deaths in this state resulting from revenue raids. In some cases the raiders, and in others the raided, have killed in self defense.

The present instance does not fall in either category. It does not appear that Hix made any resistance or showed fight in any way, or that he was even arrested. On the contrary, his wife testified that he was standing in the doorway with his hands in his pocket when he was suddenly shot down like a dog.

Who is responsible for this murder? That the United States officials are aware that this murder had not even the pretense of legality, is evident from the fact the United States marshal's office tries to shift the responsibility of the raid on to the collector's office; and the collector's office in turn puts the burden on the marshal's office.

Whoever is responsible should be made to suffer. There is a sudden and strong effort to confine this case to the United States courts where it is certain to be smothered and the federal officers whitewashed. The people will not be satisfied with this. They demand justice.

It is time for this sort of thing to stop. THE CONSTITUTION proposes to sift the matter to the bottom and present all the facts in the case without fear or favor. Punishment of law breakers is proper and legal. The killing of innocent citizens is a crime, and the men who do it cannot shield themselves behind the law.

EASTERN AND WESTERN JOURNALISM.

It has been several years since Editor Watson (cracking his fibbers and nibbling cozily at the "bouquet" that rises from the glass and faints and dies between the nostril and the upper lip) was wont to indite post-prandial lectures on journalism. We doubt if any finer or fuller essays on this subject have ever been written. The brilliant successor of Prentice was in the heyday of his youth, in the very joy and prime of an eager ambition. We have no more of these delightful essays—delightful, albeit, they failed to meet the approval of some of our British-American editors in New York; we have no more of them, though the time is ripe for something of the sort.

In the absence of lectures, however, it seems we are to have discussion. Quite recently the New York Tribune, which is beautifully and superbly British in its typography and North American in its tone, leveled a broadside at the western press, making the city of Chicago the centre of the target. The charge of the Tribune was that the typical western papers of Chicago were edited by a sort of dump-cart contrivance, the news of the world appearing in their columns in the unwieldy shape and bulk of original transmission. The Tribune further described these leading journals as purveyors to the tastes which demand a daily dose of the peculiar literature that appears in the Police Gazette.

By way of showing the enterprise of the papers condemned by our esteemed metropolitan contemporary, it should be said that the most important portions of the attack appeared in the news columns of the Chicago Tribune in the shape of a special dispatch, and certainly it was a very neat stroke—not

altogether devoid of a suspicion of that gross western humor which is neither understood nor appreciated in the east. So far as we have observed, the wild western editors have not responded to the cutting and slashing criticism of the big metropolitan journal in their usual trenchant style, but it is not at all likely that the matter will be allowed to end where it is; certainly, Editor Medill, and Editor Storey, and Editor McLean will vindicate themselves in a series of sensational leaders, double-leaded and double-headed.

It is impossible, in any event, for the western editors to ignore the discussion for it has broken out in another place. Mr. E. V. Smalley, who is "tapering off" as a journalist by writing an occasional letter to the Philadelphia Times, has compared the views of a western journalist with those of an eastern editor. A Cincinnati editor, for instance, according to Mr. Smalley, says that the New York dailies lack enterprise and ambition; that they no longer rival each other in the collection of news or seek to widen the field of their circulation; that their editors seem to value the positions they hold rather for the dignity and sense of power attracted to them than for the opportunity to put their ideas before the world; that they hire men to do the thinking of their papers rather than work hard themselves to impress their own individuality upon their editorial pages; the result being that the great metropolitan dailies have no longer the force, earnestness and distinctive character they used to have. Mr. Smalley thereupon sums up the report that an eastern editor might fairly make—namely: that the western dailies subordinate quality to quantity of news, print a vast amount of matter of no interest to nine-tenths of their readers, and neglect their editorial pages.

Now, neither side is willing to go to the pith of the matter. The discussion is not over a question of editing, or a question of quality or quantity. Editing on a large scale is as laborious as the other extreme, and as to the quality of the news, every journalist knows that the papers of the east are as ready to slip into the Police Gazette style as the papers of the west. As to the editorial pages, we are not by any means prepared to admit that the Chicago Tribune or the Times, or the Cincinnati Gazette or the Commercial, or the St. Louis Globe-Democrat or the Republican, are noticeably inferior, in the matter of editorial writing, to the journals of the cultured east. Some of these western journals, indeed, are not less British than the eastern dailies, but the majority of them are genuinely American. The one depressing fact about the press of the last is its tendency to ape London methods, even down to that peculiarly impressive address beginning "To the Editor of the Blanky, 'Sir.'"

It is understood, of course, that the metropolitan press is compelled by its surroundings to please the tastes of the frauds and snobs in art and society, and the provincials, recognizing this, generously make allowances for much that is depressing and enervating. At the same time it would be hard to find an excuse for the intensely British tone—as foreign to New York as it is to Chicago—which pervades the leading metropolitan journals. That there is room in New York for an American newspaper, is shown by the fact that the Sun, which was made intensely American by Amos J. Cummings, and which has ever since retained the flavor of the man's genius, has the largest circulation.

A CAPITALIST SHOWS UP.

Truly it is a pleasant thing to be able to meet depressing rumors concerning one's financial standing with the frankness and lawlessness exhibited by Mr. Jay Gould.

Certain persons having said that the great operator had reached the end of his rope—that the banks had refused him credit, and that his collateral had been exhausted—he called in three or four of his detractors and stated that he wanted to "show his hand."

He then unfolded to their astonished gaze a bundle of good securities until the fabulous sum of fifty-four millions was reached. The power of attorney on each of these securities was unsigned, showing that they had never been used as collateral, but made up a clear surplus in Mr. Gould's home-est.

Before his critics could recover from their astonishment the little man briskly offered to submit to their inspection his bonds, but added that it would take two large carriages to transport them. His offer was declined—but his credit was fairly established. The showing was certainly a wonderful one. That any private citizen should have over \$50,000,000 worth of unused securities in his possession besides two carriage loads of bonds is enough to make the primitive fathers of this republic turn over in their narrow coffins, and the princes of Europe hide their diminished heads. In the meantime, Mr. Gould has demonstrated in the best possible way that he has confidence in the future and that he is not selling stocks. A man who admitted the possibility of an early panic would not be apt to carry nearly a hundred millions of stocks and bonds, above what he needed for collaterals.

REMARK by Mr. Gould: "Really, gentlemen, if you fling me down and search me, you will find that I am the bulkiest kind of bull."

The fact that a Mississippi woman is cutting her third set of teeth will doubtless be quoted by the Chicago Inter-Ocean as an evidence that the people of the south are preparing for another war.

DEACON SMITH, of Cincinnati, is afraid that the flapping and fighting of the buzzards will somehow hurt the memory of Garfield. The deacon, as a superstitious man, is welcome to such a belief, but in the meantime, we advise him to watch the sizzling of the fume of the bombshell which the organs have labeled "Harmony."

DR. FELTON'S "Pete" appears to have retired from the contest. The colonels of the coalition should come to "Pete's" rescue.

FELTHAM there are colored men in the south who still believe that the northern republicans are their political friends. In 1860, there will not be a negro in the country ignorant enough to be misinformed on the subject. We thus give a fact well known at present ten years in which to disseminate itself among the colored people.

MR. WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER, who is known in the village of Malone, New York state, as the most gifted fisherman and statesman in this broad land of ours, has been dallying with the climate of Florida. Returning Mr. Wheeler passes through the empire state of the sunny south, and we trust he now feels better.

OUR colored friends will please observe that the consensus of republican opinion, as interpreted by Teller and Jones, is that the negro is a failure—that, after a fair test, he is fit neither to vote nor

hold office. We are glad the republican leaders are enabled to speak out in meeting.

It is generally believed that Walter Page, of the World, holds the key to the gilded reels built for the repose of Editor Hurlbut's copy of Burke's Peerage.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now sixty-three years of age. We take pleasure in stating that if the queen were an actress she would to-day be only about nineteen. It should be borne in mind that Miss Emma Jane Abbott, who is described as forty, is merely a singer. No genuine actor is more than nineteen.

BLISS, who is Mr. Dana's pet "colonel," claims to hold the string which works the machinery of the proslavery administration. It is reported that he is to be made the star of the new G. O. party.

It is to be hoped that Bill Chandler will be nominated for a place in the cabinet. We want to see the democrats hammer him out as fast as a section of tin roofing. At the same time, we desire Mr. Chandler to understand that we are too broad-minded in the back of the neck to be prejudiced.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, has at last definitely suppressed its political paragraph. This was probably in response to the demands of its native-born foreign subscribers. The sons and daughters of soap-bollers who have inherited millions may be willing to flirt with criminals like Chastine Cox, but they don't like flippancy in the newspapers.

THE statement that little Miss Emma Jane Abbott is forty rather unsettles some of the equations of existence. We shall probably be told afterward that Miss Emma Jane is more than nineteen.

PERSONAL.

ABELINA PATTI wore at a recent concert jewels valued at \$400,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA remains faithful to that ideal material of elderly ladies, black silk.

THE father of M. B. Curtis bore the name of Streiffinger, and came to this country from Posen in 1840, when the son of Fosen was four years old.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., formerly rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, has been invited to take charge of the new St. Paul's American chapel in Paris.

THE Rev. Dr. Vaughan, master of the temple, has been invited to deliver a series of sermons on some of the passages in which the revised version of the New Testament declines to say whether they think it would be worth the expense, although they believe the construction would be extremely difficult.

I sat in the cars, while just behind Two ladies their nimble tongues combined To tell me of the things that were to be. "How lovely!" "I know." "He was so kind!" "How lovely!" "I know." "He was so kind!" "How lovely!" "I know." "He was so kind!"

GENERAL IGATIEFF, when recently interviewed by an English nobleman with regard to the condition of Ireland, and offered to take three Irish families in Russia for every Jewish family that would leave Ireland, said: "I am not a Jew."

EDWIN BOOTH'S tour this season has surpassed in pecuniary success any that he has ever made. His audiences, especially in the south, have been uniformly very large. He sails for Europe May 15. He will act in London and the provinces until he reaches the coast of Germany, supported by a German company.

M. DE FREYCIET'S last reception was more numerous attended than any ministerial reception since the death of the late emperor. More than 600-150 of them and most of them of the upper classes—filled the salons. Everything bespoke great satisfaction at finding again a common meeting-place for the exchange of civilities and ideas.

AMBERTA, with his private secretary, M. Armand de Lamoignon, has been invited to the ex-minister's household in the Rue St. Didier is said to be the most modest proportions. Gambetta's private secretary, M. de Lamoignon, is said to be the most modest proportions. Gambetta's private secretary, M. de Lamoignon, is said to be the most modest proportions.

THE president will hold eight receptions before the season closes. Four will be for his friends. The first will be held on Tuesday evening, and each week after the 20th, which will date will mark the expiration of the six months' mourning for the late president. The first public reception will be held on the 21st inst., and if not then certainly on Tuesday following. They will be held on the following Tuesday, the reception of his friends, and the reception will alternate to the close.

A new interest is given to the senatorial contest by the fact that the late Senator Hubbell will dispute the succession with Senator Ferry. It was thought that the latter would have a walk-over, but it is now believed that he will have to fight for his seat. Mr. Hubbell has some strong backers, who will do their utmost to elect him. It is now believed that he will have to fight for his seat. Mr. Hubbell has some strong backers, who will do their utmost to elect him.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, the newly-appointed United States minister to China, was born in the town of New York. He is a graduate of the Central high school in that city. He entered upon a newspaper career as a boy by becoming copy-editor to the proof-reader in the office of the Philadelphia Press, but he was rapidly promoted, and in 1861, when but 20 years of age, he became principal war correspondent of the Press and Washington Chronicle. Mr. Young's managing editor of the New York Tribune. After holding the position four years he resigned, and then he established a journal of his own, the New York Standard, which he edited for two years. After the failure of the Standard Mr. Young came to the United States and was employed as a correspondent on the continent of Europe. Mr. Young accompanied the late President Grant on his tour of the world, and he is now the most interesting figure in the public life of the nation.

JUDGE SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, who has been nominated by President Arthur for associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, is the son of Richard M. Blatchford, who was in his day one of the most prominent lawyers in New York. Judge Blatchford was born March 9, 1829, so that he is now over 52 years of age. He graduated at Columbia law school, and he has since that time been a member of the New York bar. He was made private secretary to William H. Seward, who was elected governor that year. After leaving Seward's employ he practiced law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and in 1856 received a call to the bar. He was elected to the New York city in 1854, and soon acquired an extensive practice. Judge Blatchford early acquired a high reputation and great success as a lawyer, but in addition to his large practice, found time to prepare the reports of the United States court for the second circuit, a task in which he is still engaged, and to assist in preparing Blatchford and Howland's reports of the admiralty cases decided by the district court for the southern district of New York. On the resignation of Judge Betts as United States district judge for the southern district of New York President Johnson appointed Mr. Blatchford his successor in May, 1877. This position he filled with great distinction until March, 1878, when President Hayes appointed him United States circuit judge for the second circuit, embracing the states of Connecticut, New York and Vermont, and succeeded to the late Judge Alexander S. Johnson.

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In the same time the increase in Roman Catholics was 1,767,000, and Protestants 11,874,000.

In China they punish the adulteration of food with death. In this country the adulterator goes free and the consumer dies.

The wine product of California for 1881 was about 9,000,000 gallons, against 11,000,000 the previous year. The decrease was caused by heavy frosts in December and a late spring.

It is said that both Sherman and Hancock are enemies in favor of having young men

CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Notes—Real Estate—General News—Improvements—Gossip of all Kinds.

The lumber dealers are having a big trade. The corn market is flush, and good prices reign.

The city council will meet next Monday night.

There is talk of another broom factory in Atlanta.

Job printers are happy for they are having a large trade.

The horse cars will soon begin to run to Ponce de Leon.

The first picnic of the season will take place at Iceville.

The new county court house is beginning to attract attention.

Atlanta has more handsome signs than any town in the south.

The rental agents are unable to supply the demand for houses.

There is a dearth of mules in Atlanta, and the demand is large.

There was a great deal of dressed poultry in the market yesterday.

Atlanta has many thoroughbred horses and some of them are quick steppers.

The stockade is full and a large amount of work is being done by the prisoners.

A pair of match horses were sold at Redd's stable yesterday for \$2,500. They were iron grays.

A drove of hogs on Peters street frightened a horse yesterday afternoon and caused a bad runaway.

The hotels are doing a big business and the registers present an unusually large number of arrivals daily.

The cotton buyers had a big day yesterday and the registers carried many hundreds of dollars out of town.

A chicken thief left Mr. Holmes, who resides on Cooper street, without a chicken night before last.

Captain Aldridge is busy working up a case of forgery that will prove quite a sensation when it is reached.

The local insurance agents held a secret caucus last night, and the proceedings of the meeting were written in "insurance language."

Ed Boyd was calaboused yesterday by Officer Abbott. He is charged with assault with a knife.

There will be a meeting of the leading cotton buyers at Major Cummings' office this morning for the purpose of attempting to organize a regular cotton exchange.

DO YOU KNOW

That one of the high school girls is writing a book.

That Atlanta has the finest sign writer in the south.

That the mayor's election is gradually growing warmer.

That Atlanta will have a paid fire department after July 1st.

That nine babies were born in Atlanta yesterday, and that five of them were boys.

That the fever occasioned by the agitation of the new water works main has about subsided.

That the prettiest young ladies in the city are the daughters of St. Louis and descendants of Pocahontas.

That the best composition read in the girl's high school, this session, was written by a 13 year old lass.

That young Bob Griffith's death yesterday caused a universal expression of sorrow among railroad men.

That Postmaster Conley was bothered yesterday by a hundred applicants for the position made vacant by Mr. Seldner's resignation.

That Mr. Garrett, of the Air-Line road, is about to resign his position, much to the regret of everybody, and that the road will lose one of its best and most faithful employees.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Commissioner Henderson still thinks that the cotton crop will be small.

Reports received at the department of agriculture show that an unusually large grain crop will be grown this year.

It is hinted that the present owners of the barracks property will offer the state twelve acres of good ground as a site for the proposed new capitol.

The blackboard in the office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary shows that so far this month there have been sixteen discharges, two escapes, one pardon granted and six new convicts received.

Yesterday the governor issued commissions to the following notaries public for Cherokee county: James Price, 10324 district; James P. Grover, 10313 district; R. W. Barnett, 971st district; and Thomas Ponder, 1009th district.

Yesterday Commissioner Henderson said to a *Constitution* reporter: "The decrease in the sale of fertilizers this year is surprising. There has been less sold so far than for the same period at any time in the last eight years. The price varies in different localities, and in some places standard fertilizers sell as low as 400 pounds of middling cotton per ton."

Commissioner's Court.

Yesterday, in the commissioner's court, Tom Martin, alias Walter Hix, had a preliminary hearing in a charge of interfering with officers in the discharge of their duty and was held in a bond of \$500.

"J. N." Lecture.

"J. N." in a dispatch from Chattanooga, says, philosophically, "with all the sympathy shown by the people of Atlanta, I prefer postponing my intervention until another day, as I will not argue truth in any place. Let the reaction come slowly—slowly."

City Court.

In the city court yesterday, Judge Clark presiding, the following cases were disposed of:

Oscar Wesley, simple larceny; verdict not guilty.

Frank Mathews, escape from chain-gang; sentence twelve months.

Isaac Collins, larceny from the house; nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs.

Alexander Ratteree, forcible detainer, criminal prosecution; verdict not guilty.

United States District Court.

In the United States district court yesterday, Hon. Alexander Bowman presiding, the following cases were disposed of: Crawford Farmer, illicit distilling; verdict of guilty; one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs. Martha Cuth, illicit retailing, plea of guilty; sentence suspended; William A. Cartrell, distilling, etc.; plea of guilty; one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs. Joseph Houtm, distilling, plea of guilty; three months in Fulton county jail, \$200 fine and costs. James Cowart, defaulting witness, attachment. E. W. Winton, distilling, etc.; verdict of guilty of working; one month in Fulton county jail and costs. William Manus, distilling, etc.; case given to jury.

United States Circuit Court.

The United States circuit court met yesterday at the usual hour, the Hon. Aleck Boardman, judge, presiding. The following cases were disposed of: Frank Rutledge, distill-

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

ing, etc. Verdict, guilty; sentence, one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs. John A. Brown, distilling and working. Plea, guilty; sentence, one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs. James K. Crane, distilling and working; verdict, guilty; sentence, one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs—execution of sentence suspended until further order of court. William Wilson, order setting aside order of forfeiture of bond. Robert Bentley, distilling, plea, guilty. Sentence, one month in Fulton county jail, \$100 fine and costs. T. T. Tyrel vs. James T. Lyon, suit on note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$672.24, principal, \$250.81 interest and costs. Mansfield savings bank vs. Thomas K. Spruill and Henry J. McCormick. Suit on note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$300.89 principal and \$250 interest and costs.

A BOLD FORGER.

A Negro Steals a Bank Check and Presents It Filled Up With T. R. Howell's Name.

Soon after the Atlanta banks were opened for business yesterday morning a colored man entered Lowry's bank, at the corner of Alabama and Loyd streets, and presented a check for two hundred dollars and asked for the money. The gentleman to whom the check was handed glanced at the signature attached thereto, and in the act of paying the money, as there was more than the amount denominated in the check, in bank to the signer's credit, when he thought he detected an irregularity in the signature. After examining the name more closely, he asked the drury, who gave him the check, Kirkpatrick, where he got the check, and was told that a gentleman "up the street" had given him ten cents to "come and get the money." This only increased the cashier's suspicion, and Mr. Robert Lowry was called upon to examine the check. At a glance Mr. Lowry, who is perfectly familiar with the signature of T. R. Howell, pronounced the check a forgery and caused Kirkpatrick to be detained until Captain Aldridge could be called in when he was taken out on the street to point out the man who gave him the check. Ten cents to have the check cashed. Failing to find this party the captain determined to detain Kirkpatrick until Mr. Howell could be seen, and so notified Mr. Lowry. Later Mr. Kirkpatrick required to be taken in response to a message from Mr. Lowry, and when shown the check instantly pronounced it a forgery. Mr. Howell says that Kirkpatrick, who is a carpenter by trade, has been working at his place, and that a few weeks ago his check book was lost. Subsequently he found it, but one check had been torn out. The check that was presented at the bank yesterday proves to be the check that was torn from the book, and the present indications are that Kirkpatrick will be compelled to explain in the manner in which he became possessed of the check.

CAUGHT BY THE CARS.

Death of an Air-Line Conductor by Being Run Over by a Train.

At twelve o'clock and seven minutes yesterday afternoon Mr. Bob Griffith, one of the Air-Line passenger conductors, breathed his last in a room in the rear of the office at the Markham house. For a month or a year Mr. Griffith has been conductor on the Air-Line Belle, an accommodation train which plies between Suwanee and Atlanta, and during that time has been not only the confidence of the railroad officials, but the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. Yesterday morning Mr. Griffith's train brought down a couple of freight cars, and near the Air-Line shops he stopped his engine in order to switch these freight cars off before carrying his passengers to the union depot. While engaged in switching Mr. Griffith, who had been the tender and the first freight car for the purpose of drawing the coupling pin. This he did successfully, and the freight car was properly transferred to another track. Then Mr. Griffith walked in front of the tender as it was backing up to couple to his passenger coaches, and while thus engaged his left foot was caught under the brake beam of the tender, and before he could extricate himself from his perilous position, or before the engineer was aware of it, he was thrown across the rail. Fortunately his body fell clear of the track, and he lay legged upon the rail, and this, together with his left foot, was horribly mangled, the bones being ground to atoms. The news of the accident spread like wild fire and in no time the scene was thronged with people who knew the unfortunate young man. With great care he was picked up and carried to a room in the Markham house—the one just in the rear of the office on the first floor, where medical aid was hurriedly summoned. Drs. Willis Westmoreland, Robert Westmoreland, Howell and Barron responded to the case, and after a careful examination of the injuries they decided that the right leg would have to be amputated near the thigh and that the left foot would have to be removed also. This intelligent Mr. Griffith bore with fortitude, and with a mind perfectly clear expressed a willingness to submit to the physician's dictates. It was decided to amputate the right leg first and then to await the young man's recovery from the influence of the anesthetic in order to ascertain his condition before the amputation of the left foot was begun. With all the ease and rapidity known to the able corps of physicians the operation was performed, the limb being dismembered at the upper third of the thigh, and the reaction watched with great care. Soon it became evident not only to the physicians but to all around Mr. Griffith's bedside that there was no necessity for another amputation, and the death had already seized upon him. After the amputation he was perfectly conscious and talked cheerfully to those around. He did not seem to realize that death was calling him, and until a few minutes before dying retained his senses. When the breath passed from his body the undertaker was called in, and in a short time the remains were encased in a handsome coffin and were ready for removal to his home at Charlotte, N. C., and when the Air-Line train pulled out at 2:30 yesterday evening young Griffith started on his last ride, save one. Mr. Griffith was the youngest conductor on the Air-Line road, being just twenty-one years of age. He had been in the service of the road for six years, and it was his thorough devotion to the duty of his office which gave him such rapid promotion. About one year ago at the imminent risk of his own life, he prevented a collision in which many a life would have been lost but for his bravery, and for this deed was given the Air-Line accommodation train. His remains were accompanied by Messrs. Nesbitt, Crogg, Warsaw, Billups, Hill, Thwait and McCandless, all railroad men of this place.

POSTAL NEEDS

Pointed Out Plainly by Mr. Lewis Seldner's Letter.

Mr. Lewis Seldner's resignation as registry clerk of the post-office has caused much talk about town and speculation as to the reason for so doing. What that reason was will appear from Mr. Seldner's letter given below, with Governor Conley's reply:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7, 1882.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to respectfully tender my resignation as registry clerk.

In thus severing my connection with your office I am not prompted by dissatisfaction with my rela-

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS.

—AND—

ENTIRE STOCK

—AND—

NEW AND FRESH.

—THE—

LATEST STYLES

—BOYS' & CHILDREN'S—

CLOTHING

—A SPECIALTY.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.

41 Whitehall Street.

Goods sent out of the city on approval. Return Express paid if not suited.

PHILIP J. O'BRIEN,

REAL ESTATE.

20½ East Alabama St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

With either yourself or my colleagues, indeed my only regret in leaving the service consists in parting from a chief, whose friendship, gentleness and magnanimity will always be treasured up as among the most pleasant episodes of my life. Neither am I prompted to this step by superior inducements in civil life; on the contrary I have no well defined plans for the future.

I leave the service in the manner, and for the same reason that a person would leave a sinking ship, a burning building, or a plague-spot. In short, I leave in order to save my life—to escape certain death. I may have waited too long already, but I have waited long enough. I have waited until I have in consequence degenerated from a naturally pleasant jovial disposition to one of extreme moroseness and irritability.

PIECES HANDLED.

The number of pieces of registered matter handled by me during the year 1881 was 1,000,000.

Where shall all this end? You have labored for years with the department to make them realize the great injustice done your office, your employees and the people of a growing and prosperous city like Atlanta, who are the greatest sufferers. All your pleadings have been in vain. Comment on this is superfluous. This intelligent Mr. Griffith bore with fortitude, and with a mind perfectly clear expressed a willingness to submit to the physician's dictates. It was decided to amputate the right leg first and then to await the young man's recovery from the influence of the anesthetic in order to ascertain his condition before the amputation of the left foot was begun. With all the ease and rapidity known to the able corps of physicians the operation was performed, the limb being dismembered at the upper third of the thigh, and the reaction watched with great care. Soon it became evident not only to the physicians but to all around Mr. Griffith's bedside that there was no necessity for another amputation, and the death had already seized upon him. After the amputation he was perfectly conscious and talked cheerfully to those around. He did not seem to realize that death was calling him, and until a few minutes before dying retained his senses. When the breath passed from his body the undertaker was called in, and in a short time the remains were encased in a handsome coffin and were ready for removal to his home at Charlotte, N. C., and when the Air-Line train pulled out at 2:30 yesterday evening young Griffith started on his last ride, save one. Mr. Griffith was the youngest conductor on the Air-Line road, being just twenty-one years of age. He had been in the service of the road for six years, and it was his thorough devotion to the duty of his office which gave him such rapid promotion. About one year ago at the imminent risk of his own life, he prevented a collision in which many a life would have been lost but for his bravery, and for this deed was given the Air-Line accommodation train. His remains were accompanied by Messrs. Nesbitt, Crogg, Warsaw, Billups, Hill, Thwait and McCandless, all railroad men of this place.

What I have said about my department holds good with the other branches of your office, and I have seen you and your employees suffering under the manual labor performed thereby by the utter indifference of your clerical force. Indeed, if any one deserves the sympathy and aid of the public, it is you. No one outside of the post office has the least conception of what you are suffering to and that the people may be injured with the least possible inconvenience under the circumstances. You are able to do your duty, but you are overworked and your health is suffering. I have seen you and your employees suffering under the manual labor performed thereby by the utter indifference of your clerical force. Indeed, if any one deserves the sympathy and aid of the public, it is you. No one outside of the post office has the least conception of what you are suffering to and that the people may be injured with the least possible inconvenience under the circumstances. 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